

Provincial Library Taber Free Press

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TABER, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1908

\$1.50 YEARLY

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DENTIST
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Meets Tuesday on
or before the full
moon in the Masonic
Hall, Main Street.
Visiting brethren
cordially welcome.
J. T. STEPHENSON, W.M.
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TABER LODGE
No. 25
Meets every Thursday Evening in
Doug's Block, Main St., at 8 o'clock.
Visiting Brethren always welcome.
H. P. MUNRO, N.G.
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W. BRUSH GRUBB
Insurance: Fire, Life, Accident
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REAL ESTATE

McLellan & McIntyre
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Satisfaction Guaranteed
Shop Opposite Refinance Trading Co.

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FLOUR & FEED
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South Side of Track, opp. Depot
Public Scales in connection

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Tinware, Granite, Dairy Supplies
Pumps, Pipes, Fittings
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BEST Equipped SHOP in the WEST
for the manufacture of all
kinds of sheet metal goods,
barrels, tanks, spoutings, etc.

Hot Water, Furnace & Steam Heating

General Tinning

Bicycle Repairing

SHIELLS THE STOVEMAN

Western Canada Irrigation Association

Early in March, 1907, a few enthusiastic irrigationists concluded that "irrigation in Western Canada had advanced to a point where it was most important that a convention should be held and some cohesive effort made, looking to intelligent legislation on the subject." They accordingly called a preliminary meeting, attended by a number of representative men from the three provinces—British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan—at which arrangements were made for the holding of the Irrigation Convention in Calgary on July 17th and 18th.

The gathering duly took place and was attended by a very large number of representative delegates. A most interesting programme of papers and addresses was carried out, furnishing a vast amount of information on every phase of the subject of irrigation. A great deal of discussion took place and in general the convention has given a stimulus to the cause of irrigation whose effect is bound to be very far-reaching.

Not the least item perhaps in the list of what was accomplished was the placing of this organization on a permanent footing under the title of the Western Canada Irrigation Association and the perfecting of arrangements whereby the convention shall become an annual one, to be held in turn at various irrigation centres in Western Canada.

The basis of representation has been fixed as follows:—
The Governor-General of Canada, all members of the Senate and House of Commons; all Dominion Cabinet Ministers or any representative appointed by them; the Dominion Commissioner of Irrigation; the Dominion Superintendent of Forestry; the Director and Superintendent of Dominion Experimental Farms; five representatives of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers; two representatives from each of the Canadian Railways; and one representative from each agricultural paper in Canada.

The following representatives from the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia:

The Lieutenant-Governors; the members of the Provincial Legislatures; the Deputy Ministers of Provincial Departments; Provincial Irrigation Commissioners; three each for all Irrigation and Irrigation Colonization Companies; two each for all Agricultural, Horticultural, Forestry and Live Stock Associations; five each for all cities, to be appointed

by the mayor; two each for Boards of Trade or kindred Associations, to be appointed by the president of the organization; two each for all towns, villages and rural municipalities, to be appointed by the mayor, overseer or reeve; two each for all Canadian Clubs, to be appointed by the president of the club; the superintendent or representative appointed by him for each experimental or demonstration farm; three representatives from other irrigation associations to be appointed by the presidents.

The permanent officers of the association and such others as may from time to time be decided by resolution at any meeting of the association.

In pursuance of the arrangements made at the last convention the executive board has already held several meetings to settle details in connection with the coming gathering, which it has been decided will be held during the week beginning Monday, August 10th.

It is expected that a most interesting programme will be carried out, which, it is hoped, will include papers from Prof. L. G. Carpenter, Director and Professor of Irrigation, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Col.; Senator W. E. Edwards; A. E. Ahern, Esq., C.E., of Cochrane; J. S. Dennis of Calgary; and others. Another important feature will be the comprehensive discussion anticipated on the vital subject of water legislation. Further details will be furnished in a later circular. It has also been arranged to charter a steamer and give the delegates a trip down Okanagan Lake, stopping at various points to view the system of irrigation now in operation or in process of construction. This three-day excursion over the lake should be one of the most attractive features in connection with the convention.

The following is the skeleton programme for the week:—
Monday, Aug. 10th—Arrive Vernon, 11 a.m.—Three business sessions at 11 a.m., 2 and 8 p.m.
Tuesday, Aug. 11th—Three business sessions, 9:30 a.m., 2 and 8 p.m.

Wednesday, Aug. 12th—Drive over Grey Canal Irrigation System. Evening session at 8 p.m.
Thursday, Aug. 13th—Leave Vernon for Kelowna, 7:30 a.m. Drive over the irrigation system of the Kelowna Land and Orchard Company.

Friday, Aug. 14th—Leave Kelowna for Penticton, stopping at Peachland and Summerland.
Saturday, Aug. 15th—Leave Penticton on return trip, calling at Okanagan Center to visit the irrigation system there.

Special railroad rates will be secured from all parts of the four western provinces to Vernon and return. Delegates paying single fare to Vernon will be furnished with a return ticket free.

It is respectfully but earnestly urged that in the appointment of delegates persons should be selected who are sincerely interested in the objects of and purpose attending the convention, and also that the appointments should be made at the earliest possible date. All delegates purposing to attend will please send their names and post office addresses to the undersigned at the earliest possible date.

W. R. MEGAW,
Secretary, Western Canada
Irrigation Association.
Vernon, B.C.,
July 2nd, 1908.

Backlots: "I called to see Brasse last night, but he wasn't at home." Subbubs: "Oh! yes, he was." Backlots: "Oh! no, he wasn't." Subbubs: "But I tell you he was very much at home. He monopolized the hammock on our porch all the evening."

Government Must Do It

Alberta Farmers Will Not
Raise Hogs Till Plants Are Started

CANNOT FIND PRICE

Much Imported Stuff Brought In,
But Price Cannot Be Determined—May Be Cause of High
Prices of Retail Bacon.

(Western Associated Press Service)
Edmonton, July 14th.—Evidence taken before the Pork Commission represent the views of practical farmers and wholesale business men supplying dressed meats to the trade.

W. J. Jackson and Thomas Daly, farmers, of Clover Bar, demonstrated that the farmer can no longer look upon the raising of hogs as a business proposition. The evidence of both men went to show that the farmers look to the Government to remedy the situation by establishing and assuming control of the pork packing plants. They thought this would stimulate production and ensure a fair market price. They did not seem to favor any plant stock or co-operative schemes, as these would not inspire the farmer with the necessary confidence.

IMPORTED BACON BEST.

Mayor McDonald and J. W. LaChapelle, Edmonton, were called upon to explain why such a large quantity of American bacon was imported when the price of hogs was so low in Alberta. Farmers have been under the impression that it is being done to beat down the prices of hogs by curtailing the demand for those of superior quality. The evidence of both was to the effect that American bacon imported was for the northern trade, where the keeping quality was the first consideration. American bacon was especially cured for this purpose and therefore preferred. The quality of hogs had nothing to do with this.

CANNOT LEARN PRICE.

The J. Y. Griffin Company will probably install this system of curing, or any other concern could do so, and then the market would be supplied without importation from across the line. The commission tried to learn at what price American bacon is laid down in Edmonton wholesale, but was not successful. This may determine the cause of the present high retail price of bacon.

Warning to Settlers

Settlers should beware of buying horses from Indians unless they have the written authority from the Indian agent of their reserve to sell the animal. As wards of the Government the Indian is not allowed to sell any of his property without first securing the permission of the agent. Any animal bought from an Indian may be taken away from the purchaser unless he can produce the paper received from the Indian agent giving him permission to sell. Dishonest Indians sometimes get another Indian to sell their horses for them to some new-comer, to whom all Indians look alike, and will later come around and claim his horse, saying it was stolen from him. The purchaser has no claim on the animal and must give it up. New settlers should be careful in this matter.—Herald.

For the Hot Weather OUR THREE LEADERS

Foot Powder: Cures those sore, tired, tender, aching, sweaty or swollen feet. Price 25c.

Lime Juice: 25c.
Fly Pads: 3 in packet, 5c.

The Alberta Drug & Stationery Co.
BRICK STORE HUGH STREET

Eastern Townships Bank.

CAPITAL, \$3,000,000. RESERVE, \$1,800,000

57 branches and agencies in Canada. 48 years in operation

General Banking Business Conducted

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

Drafts Sold in all parts of the World

Money orders payable in any bank in Canada (Yukon excepted) United States, England, Scotland, at following rates

\$5 and under, 03 \$10 to \$30, 10c

\$5 to \$10, 06 \$30 to \$50, 15c

Impossible to lose your money in transmitting it by this method

Taber Branch, C. E. Moe, Manager

"The Pioneer Merchants"

"A Talk on CORSETS."

It has been demonstrated, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that

Bias Frilled Corsets

Are THE BEST in the World

BIAS FRILLED CORSETS are not only unique in construction, but are light upon a plan that entirely does away with the discomfort attendant upon the wearing of any other make of corsets.

ABOUT THE PRICE

Some women don't mind how much they spend

On a Pair of Corsets while others are more careful

To suit all

We have BIAS FRILLED CORSETS

From \$1 Up

YOU may be fitted with a pair from \$1.00 to \$3.25

The Taber Trading Co., Ltd.

We give the BEST TERMS in Taber on all FARM MACHINERY

Agents for International Harvester Co. Best Machinery on the market

SEE US BEFORE BUYING

Ervin & Todd

LAP ROBES & SUMMER DUSTERS JUST ARRIVED.

E. C. JONES

Painter, Paper Hanger, Sign-Writer. Estimates free

Agent for the famous Best Vapor Gas Light Co.

E. N. Harding Co.

Harness, saddles, whips, robes, blankets and everything for your horse. Special attention given to orders of all kinds

SEE OUR STOCK OF

LAP ROBES & SUMMER DUSTERS

JUST ARRIVED.

Notice to the Public

The undersigned builders and contractors are prepared to furnish plans and specifications for buildings of all kinds and sizes. Address them at the Taber Hotel.

McKellar & Wildman

Builders and Contractors

At the Right Prices

**The Medicine Hat Lumber
& Manufacturing Co.**
Medicine Hat

PICTURE POST CARDS

Our new lines by Raphael Tuck & Sons and other leading manufacturers are the best ever shown in Taber.

A special purchase of Alberta and B.C. View Cards should be seen by all.

We have over 50,000 cards to choose from at prices from 2 for 5c. up.

Westlake's
JEWELLRY AND STATIONERY **Store**

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1908

LOCALS

Mr. Reynolds made a business visit to Lethbridge Monday.

George F. Wilson was a Regina visitor to town Sunday.

G. R. Powell and W. A. M. Bellwood were up at Lethbridge Monday.

R. D. Shiels left Monday night for Lethbridge and Fernie on business.

Try a dish of our ice cream, it is made from pure cream.—Taber Bakery. 18-4f

B. K. Bullock and E. C. Jones were business visitors to Lethbridge Monday.

J. P. Bucknam, after spending some time at St. Paul, returned Thursday.

W. C. Simmons, M.L.A., was in town Tuesday to attend the sittings of the District Court.

Mr. Olson has rented E. C. Jones' new house south of the track and moved on Wednesday.

H. Lippitt, George Riley, Thomas Wake and John Mallenon of Calgary were in town Monday.

E. M. Sickles, druggist, and Mr. Wiken, livewoman, of Grassy Lake, were in town Wednesday evening.

E. L. Camp and T. C. Meckel of Minneapolis were in town Friday looking after their business here.

J. F. Glaysher, manager for the Rogers-Cunningham Lumber Co., was at Lethbridge Monday on business.

Campbell & Anderson's Special Midsummer Sale on this week. Call and see what is doing, you won't be sorry.

Walter Coulombs arrived down from Fernie Saturday morning and spent a few days at home and visiting friends.

J. A. Stephenson, of Galt, Ont., representing Sheldon & Co., spent a few days this week visiting his brother, J. T. Stephenson.

R. P. Wallace is one of the happy men in Taber these days and is receiving the hearty congratulations of his friends. The advent of a bright little daughter is the cause of it all.

Thos. S. Edwards of Calgary paid Taber a business visit this week. He tells us he finds business at Taber better than most places he visits.

Calgary is very quiet since the fair, but when crops are harvested it is expected to return to normal again.

The W. Babbington ploughing outfit was in town Wednesday. They are ploughing the fireguards between Medicine Hat and Lethbridge. They have the guard ploughed on the south side of the track all the way through and on the north side from Lethbridge to Taber.

District Court was to have been held at Taber Tuesday. W. H. Irving, court clerk, and W. C. Simmons of Lethbridge were here to attend. His Honor Judge Winter failed to connect for some reason and the chances are that court will not be held before November.

LOST.—One brown mare branded B.O. on left thigh; one roan mare branded B.O. on left thigh; one iron grey horse branded B.O. on left thigh; one brown or black horse branded B.O. on left thigh; one bay mare branded B.O. on left thigh. Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to Joseph Garlick, Taber, Alberta. 18-5t

J. M. Baitinger of St. Paul, Minn., was in town Friday.

Miss Cottler of Lethbridge is visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Wallace.

The farmers are having a strenuous time wrestling with obnoxious weeds in their grain fields.

Mr. Darrow jr. has gone to Washington, where he has secured a good position as engineer.

John Finders is putting a new roof on his house, the first being found too flat for the heavy rains.

The Taber baseball team stands a good second in the league, but in order to win out they will have to "play ball" from this on.

Slaughter sale of our entire stock of Summer Suits for men, worth \$12; by choice for only \$6.—Blue Front Trading Co., Ltd.

The character ball so long delayed will be given on July 24th, the day honored by all classes in Utah as Pioneer Day, when Brigham Young entered the valley of the Great Salt Lake in 1847 and founded the now beautiful city of Salt Lake.

Mr. Wilner, Mr. Clums and others organized a surprise party, and on July 7th visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Darrow, north of the river, to celebrate the anniversary of his 63rd birthday. Mr. and Mrs. Darrow proved themselves good entertainers and a happy evening was enjoyed by all.

Mrs. Henry Sickles entertained a number of friends at her home on Tuesday evening in honor of the birthday anniversary of her husband. The evening was very pleasantly spent in music and other amusements, and at 10:30 a dainty three-course luncheon was served. Mr. Sickles received some very pretty and useful gifts in remembrance of the day.

Next Friday, July 24th, Taber will see one of the largest celebrations in its history, it being the celebration of Pioneer Day by the L.D.S.

The proceedings will open with a salute at 4 a.m., followed by the hoisting of the flag at sunrise. At 10 o'clock a race programme will be rendered in the opera house. A long list of races, general sports, baseball, basket ball and football has been provided.

\$300 will be awarded in prizes. The day will be brought to a close by a grand Character Ball in the evening. It won't miss it a day of all round sport.

Don't miss it!

News in Brief
The World's News Boiled Down for Busy Readers

The value of the strawberry crop of the Nelson, B.C., district this year is estimated at \$25,000.

Heavy forest fires have done awful damage in Quebec province. Intercolonial trains were held up for six hours.

It is reported on reliable authority that the C.P.R. is to buy the Algoma Central Railway from the Lake Superior Corporation interests.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. are laying four-inch gas pipes from Dunmore to Coleridge to pipe the gas to that point from the Dunmore well.

Word comes from Maple Creek that while boring for gas at that point a four-foot seam of coal was struck. This will be a great boon to the town and to other towns in that part of Saskatchewan.

"It's been a sinnah," vouchsafed a recently converted brother during an experience meeting in Ebenezer Chapel. "A heenyus, low-down, contaminated sinnah for dese many yeas and knowed it!" "Don't let dat molest you! Brudder Newcome," spoke up a sympathetically inclined deacon, "de rest of us knowed it all de time."—Puck.

MAKING THINGS DO.

Willing Sacrifices People Will Make in Time of War.

Not the only heroes of war were those who bore the musket and sword. The women and children who stayed at home and kept up heart in spite of the privations of siege are to be numbered among the valiant. A glimpse of some of the southern domestic economy during the civil war is given by Miss M. J. Walsh, in her personal recollections printed by the Mississippi Historical society.

Among the glorious achievements of that time the makeshifts at home deserve recognition for they represent ingenuity and willing sacrifice. As various articles gave out substitutes were found. If no substitute could be invented for an article we simply did without.

Coffee, the southerner's daily beverage, was manufactured from parched corn, burnt corn bread, even burnt molasses. Sweet potatoes cut into small squares, dried, parched and ground were also used. The stimulating effect was lacking, but it was all the better for our nerves. For tea, young raspberry leaves dried were used.

Sugar was a serious problem, and molasses was as precious as sugar.

"What shall we do when the present supply of Louisiana molasses gives out?" was a burning question, and the only answer was, "Do without." Girls were eaten for rice. When we wanted soda we swept the fireplace clean and burned corncobs.

Mustard and pepper were made of home grown products. Salt was costly. Every bit was shaken off dry pork and meat. All brine was boiled down and dried. Still the supply grew lower and lower. Some one discovered that the dirt floors of the old smoke-houses were salt mines, so to speak. The dirt was put in hoppers and run down, the brine boiled and dried.

All new cloth had to be manufactured at home from raw material. The dresses were made from roots, bark, walnuts and indigo.

Shoes were rough affairs made from the hides of beavers, cured by the negroes. Buttons were made of coarse thread or persimmon seeds. Caps were cut of cloth and hats plaited from palmetto.

Letters were written on the blank leaves of books, the wrong side of wall papers or old envelopes turned and pasted together.

OLD SAYINGS.

Dean Swift is credited with "Bread is the staff of life."

It was Keats who said, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

Franklin is authority for "God helps those who help themselves."

"Man proposes, but God disposes," remarked Thomas a Kempis.

"All cry and no weep" is an expression found in Butler's "Hudibras."

It was an observation of Thomas Southey that "Dit's akin to love."

Edward Coke, the English jurist, was of the opinion that "A man's house is his castle."

"When Greeks joined Greeks, then was the tug of war," was written by Nathaniel Lee.

We are indebted to Colley Cibber, not to Shakespeare, for "Richard is himself again."

To Milton we owe "The paradise of fools," "A wilderness of sweets" and "Moping melancholy and moonstrut madness."

The poet Campbell found that "Conjugal events cast their shadows before" and "Tis distance lends enchantment to the view."

His Last Retort.

The story is told of a well known Chicago criminal lawyer whose value his services were retained by the wealthy relatives of a man accused of murder in a southwestern state.

The case was a bad one, for the jury were overwhelmingly against the accused. Despite this fact the lawyer contrived by the skillful exercise of every trick and maneuver known to the profession to secure the disagreement of juries, delays, appeals, etc.

One day in an interview between the prisoner and his counsel the former asked, "In case the supreme court should decide against me, what will be my next move?"

"To heaven, I hope," was the candid response of the lawyer.

Gent and Geman.

This slang word seems to have come in at first as a mere written contraction. I have found the word laygets in law reports of the seventeenth century, particularly those of Popham and of Davis. In Sir John Northcote's "Note Book," Dec. 2, 1640, Lord Gray is described as saying of one Hallford at Holford "that he is no gent; that in memory of divers he kept hogs."

The cognate word geman can be traced about a century earlier.—London Notes and Queries.

Man and the Earth.

Nobody knows the age of man on earth. The tendency of opinion among scholars is to the effect that the human advent upon this planet took place many tens of thousands of years ago.

John Pieske, backed by other high authorities, claims that man lived on the earth as long ago as half a million years.

Years.

"On the right," said a Killarney guide to a party of tourists, "we'll see a cascade called the Maiden's Tears and on the left a cascade called the Widow's Tears, 'cause it dries up the quickest."

The Earliest Anchors.

The earliest anchors of which we have any record were of wood, and gradually, through the iron anchor of one hook and the anchor in the shape of a cat, there was evolved the anchor with the straight thick shank, the two curving arms with flattened extremities and the long cross-tack.

The process of stringing one of these old anchors was a long and laborious one. It was how close up to the canvas or windlass: a man was let down by rope to hook on a huge tackle, by which the anchor was then hoisted, still perpendicular, to a stout projecting timber. Then the lower end had to be hoisted up horizontally by another tackle and the whole made fast.

In the modern stockless anchor a chain is attached to it at the balancing point, and this is passed through a pulley at the head of the anchor davit. When the anchor is high enough davit and all swing round until the anchor is over the billboard, where it rests and is secured by chains.—London Globe.

Working in Steel Masks.

The workman wore a steel mask with glazed eyeholes, a rubber suit, rubber gloves and rubber boots, and he carried a pair of tongs of silvery aluminium.

"In certain departments of the plant," said the dynamite manufacturer, "all our workmen are dressed like that. They must be. Otherwise they would be smothered with chemicals and splashed with acids that would eat their flesh like liquid fire."

"But the aluminium tongs?" "They are for lifting the gun cotton out of its nitric acid bath. Aluminium is the only metal upon which the nitric acid has no effect."

He turned to the workman. "Everything all right, George?" he said.

"So, so," came a sepulchral answer from behind the mask of steel.

Slang of Other Days.

Slang has always been a fruitful source for the expansion of language, and instances may be multiplied of words now respectable which were once tabooed as vulgarisms. But, on the other hand, there have been many slang phrases in use for centuries which have never become acceptable to the purists.

As long ago as 1750 the celebrated letter writer Horace Walpole used to speak of "sitting zuzzled" and writing "drunk as an owl." Then again in the diary of one of the most prominent women writers of the eighteenth century, Frances Burney, are found good slang phrases of the American college girl of today, as, for instance, "I sneaked out." "Did you ever know such a toad?" and "I had a vile cold."

Hyperbole.

A Rochester clergyman was accustomed to use scientific terms, which the people did not understand. A denotation waited on him with the request that in the future whenever he used such terms he would explain them.

On the following Sunday he used the term hyperbole and added, "I agreed on. I beg to explain this word. Were I to say that at this moment the whole of my congregation are sound asleep it would be true, but it is no hyperbole, but the truth." The next day the denotation again called to say that the minister used no plain technical terms. The people would learn their meaning from a dictionary.—Rochester Herald.

At His Word.

Many postoffice names are queer enough to make one desire an explanation of them. Sometimes the explanation is queerer than the name itself. A minister in Cass county wrote to a neighbor in behalf of a resident of a growing hamlet, asking that a postoffice be added to its institutions.

The request was favorably received, and he was asked to suggest a name that would be acceptable to his neighbors. He replied that they were not hard to please so long as the name was peculiar. The postoffice department took him at his word, and "Peculiar" is the name of the office to this day.

The Case of Emergency.

While on the march in India the pioneer corporal of a famous Irish regiment went to the quartermaster for a loan of a camel to carry a spare tent, but the quartermaster refused, saying: "I have only the cart, and this spare camel I am keeping for a case of emergency."

The corporal said, "Can't you put the case of emergency on the cart, sir, and let me have the camel?"—Ibid Letter.

Wasteful Ignorance.

The ordinary waste of food in an English middle class family would be sufficient wholly to maintain a French family of similar station, and the waste of food is at least largely due to the ignorance of cookery which prevails among the classes from which English domestic servants are derived.—London Lancet.

Would Like It Very Much.

"By the way," asked the waiter, "how would you like to have your steak?"

"Very much, indeed," replied the man, who had been patiently waiting for twenty minutes.

Exasperating.

Mr. Subst-Oh, George, the cook left this morning, and the Osterworts are coming to dinner! Mr. Subst-Oh! They always catch us between coals!"

It is not possible for men to be perfectly blessed and happy, except a few.—Plato.

CAMPBELL & ANDERSON'S
Midsummer Sale of Men's Wear
IS ON THIS WEEK
From **SATURDAY, 18th,** to **SATURDAY, 25th** Instant.
MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS, BOOTS AND SHOES, SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, ETC., have all taken a tumble for JUST ONE WEEK.
25 PAIR LADIES' SHOES, HALF-PRICE
EVERYTHING IN THE STORE REDUCED

THREE GOOD ONES.

TABER FREE PRESS \$1.50	WEEKLY FREE PRESS And Prairie Farmer \$1.00	FAMILY HERALD AND WEEKLY STAR \$1.00
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Weekly Free Press AND PRAIRIE FARMER, WINNIPEG
Family Herald AND WEEKLY STAR, MONTREAL
Taber Free Press
THESE THREE - \$2.50
REGULAR PRICE \$3.50

An Offer which Meets the Special Wants of All Classes of Readers

The Western Canadian reading public is made up chiefly of these classes—Persons who have lived in the West for a lengthy period, are out-and-out Westerners, and recent arrivals from the Old Country, from the United States, and from Eastern Canada.

Perhaps no one newspaper could cater with complete satisfaction to all these classes, but by this combination offer every special need is met. The Weekly Press and Prairie Farmer gives a complete record week by week of all happenings in the Western Provinces. In addition it has special departments for American and British settlers. The Family Herald and Weekly Star supplies the former resident of Eastern Canada with the news of the Eastern portion of the Dominion in detailed form, and the Taber Free Press provides the local Western news, which you cannot do without.

TABER FREE PRESS:
Find enclosed \$2.50, for which send me Weekly Free Press and Prairie Farmer, Winnipeg; Family Herald and Weekly Star, Montreal; and Taber Free Press, for one year each.

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MAN-A-LIN Is An Excellent Remedy for Constipation.

There are many ailments directly dependent upon constipation, such as biliousness, discolored and pimply skin, inactive liver, dyspepsia, overworked kidneys and headache.

Remove constipation and all of these ailments disappear.

MAN-A-LIN can be relied upon to produce a gentle action of the bowels, making pills and drastic cathartics entirely unnecessary.

A dose or two of Man-a-lin is advisable in slight febrile attacks, la grippe, colds and influenza.

THE MAN-A-LIN CO., COLUMBUS, OHIO, U. S. A.

Manufactured by Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

Lightning in South Africa.

In South Africa, where thunderstorms are terrific, lightning often strikes the beds of ironstone, and the flames, sometimes firing buildings, are alleged to play about such ironstone outcroppings two or three hours after a storm.

For years Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has ranked as the most effective preparation manufactured, and it always maintains its reputation.

"They are not smart people, are they?" "Oh, dear, no," answered Miss Frivell. "He wears last year's clothes and she uses last year's slang."—Washington Star.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honest and reliable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

Walling, Kinnaird & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

The biggest stone monument in Japan is being erected in the village of Takai Mura. It is in honor of Taikosa, hero of old Japan. The monument will be more than eighty feet in height and its thickness will be more than twelve feet. Altogether, fifty-three hundred men have been employed in dragging huge rocks from the nearest mountain to the spot where it is to be erected. The cherished desire of the great Taikosa was that his countrymen might control the neighboring peninsula of Corea—a desire that has at last been realized.

A Cough Medicine

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a regular cough medicine, a strong medicine, a doctor's medicine. Good for easy coughs, hard coughs, desperate coughs. If your doctor endorses it for your case, take it. If not, don't take it. Never go contrary to his advice.

We publish our formulae for the benefit of the public. We are not in the habit of giving away our secrets.

The dose of Ayer's Pills is small, only one at bedtime. As a rule, laxative doses are better than cathartic doses. For constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick-headaches, they cannot be excelled. Ask your doctor about this.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

A TRYING LANGUAGE.

The Study of Japanese Is Surrounded by Difficulties.

Japanese is not an easy language even for the native born subject of the mikado, but it is very difficult of acquisition by the westerner. Chiro Bando in his book, "Old and New Japan," does not give foreigners any encouragement that they will ever be able really to learn the language. It takes a Japanese child seven years, it is said, to learn the essential parts of the Japanese alphabet. To use a Japanese dictionary, Mr. Holland says, one must be familiar with no fewer than 214 signs, which may be said to serve the same purpose as initial letters in American dictionaries. Then after one has tracked down in one of these 214 signs some part of the character for which he is about to undertake an exploration he still has a veritable north pole hunt ahead of him.

The pompous first personal pronoun is avoided whenever it is possible in speaking Japanese. If it must be used it is introduced casually, but generally the abstract noun "selfishness" serves in its stead. For example, one who would not say "I don't drink wine," but "Wine don't drink," or, if this is not clear enough, "Selfishness wine don't drink," in reference to curative possessions must be deprecatory. Thus if a man wishes to point out his own residence he says, "That miserable house," which, of course, could refer to no other than his own. On the other hand, "That beautiful house" would imply the house as belonging to some one else.

Moreover, any one who wishes to learn Japanese must be prepared to learn many languages, as the written and spoken. The one differs so materially from the other that if a Japanese is reading a book or newspaper he wishes to do so, he must have a dictionary necessary for him to translate the written words into the colloquial. To be able to read any of the higher class Japanese newspapers, Mr. Holland says, it is necessary to master at least from 2,500 to 3,000 ideographs.

He Held on to His Knife.

On the afternoon of June 1, 1872, an old painter named William McCullough while painting the bridge above falls between the two second Sister Islands fell into the rapids. Instantly he was swept furiously toward the cataract, but whirled into lesser rapids between the two islands, and seized a rock not far above the brink. Hundreds quickly gathered on the shore and watched, all eager to help, but ignorant what to do. Among them was Thomas Courtenay, who secured a coil of rope, fastened one end to a tree on shore and with the other end he reached out and fastened it to the unfortunate swimmer, and the water being from eighteen inches to six feet deep. He aimed far up stream to allow the shock of the current to reach at last with great difficulty reached the unfortunate painter and bound him to the coil with the rope. They were swept of their feet several times on the way back to shore, but the rope had been firmly fastened, and they slowly landed on the shore. When they reached shore it was found that Mr. McCullough still clutched his putty knife firmly in his hand, having held it dear to the three hours he had been on the brink of the falls.

Dublin Bookbinder, 1780.

Among the population of Dublin in 1780 the shoemaker was the current and formidable body. The polish they used was lampblack and eggs, for which they purchased all that were rotten in the markets. Their implements consisted of a three-legged stool, a basket containing a blunt knife called a spud, a painter's brush and an old wig. The shoemaker usually went in the morning with dirty boots or shoes, sure to find a shoeback sitting on his feet, and a little later in the day the shoeback went out for a walk. The shoemaker put his foot in the lap of the shoeback without ceremony, and the shoeback scraped it with his spud, wiped it with his wig, and then he took the composition as thick as black paint with his painter's brush. The stuff dried with a rich polish, requiring no further work. The shoeback then ordered modern fluids, saw only the intolerable odor exhaled from eggs in a high state of putridity, which filled any house which was entered before the composition was quite dry and sometimes even tainted the air of fashionable drawing rooms. Polishing shoes, we should mention, was at this time a refinement almost confined to cities, people in the country using grease.

An Insulting Parrot.

Bayard Taylor related the following about a parrot once owned by a lady in Chicago:

When the great fire was raging an owner saw that she could rescue nothing except what she instantly took in her hands. There were two objects equally dear, the parrot and the family Bible, and she could take but one. After a moment of hesitation she seized the Bible and, hastening away when the parrot cried out in a loud and solemn voice, "Good Lord, deliver us!" No human being could have been so unkind to such a creature. The parrot was taken there was another visitor, a gentleman rather noted for volubility. When the parrot first heard him it listened in silence for some time, then, to the amazement of all present, it said very emphatically, "You talk too much!"

The gentleman, at first embarrassed, presently resumed his interrupted discourse. Thereupon the parrot laid his head upon one side, gave an indescribably comical and contemptuous "H'm" and added, "There he goes again!"

Free Sample

We are so sure of the merits of Celluloid Starch, and so sure of its value, that we have decided to send you a large package free. Send your name and address on a post card. When you're in a hurry you can't starch your linen with common starch—cooking takes time—rubbing it, it takes more time—so does a sticky iron.

If you will use no other kind, that we will send you a large package free. Send your name and address on a post card. When you're in a hurry you can't starch your linen with common starch—cooking takes time—rubbing it, it takes more time—so does a sticky iron.

Celluloid Starch Never Sticks. Requires no Cooking. The Healthiest Starch Water, Liquid, Boasting.

Proverbs About Women.

Before going to war say a prayer; before going to sea say two prayers; before marrying say three prayers.

Women, mind and fortune soon change.—Spanish.

In buying horses and taking a wife, shut your eyes tight and commend yourself to God.—Tuscan.

If you would make a pair of good shoes, take for the sole the tongue of a woman; it never wears out.—African.

The Beauty of a Clear Skin.—The condition of the liver regulates the condition of the blood. A disordered liver causes impurities in the blood, and these impurities show themselves on the skin. Parnele's Vegetable Pills in acting upon the liver act upon the blood and clear the skin.

Willfully appreciate this prime quality of these pills, can use them with the certainty that the effect will be most gratifying.

"Here, waiter," cried the guest in a friendly tone, "bring me a glass of simply vile and I don't propose to pay for it. Where's the proprietor?"

"He's gone home to lunch, sir," replied the waiter.—Philadelphia Press.

FOR LITTLE BABIES AND BIG CHILDREN

Baby's Own Tablets is good for all children. From the feeblest baby, whose life seems to hang by a thread, to the sturdy boy who occasionally takes his digestive organs out of order. Baby's Own Tablets promptly cure all stomach and bowel troubles and make sickly or ailing children well and strong. And this medicine is absolutely safe—the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that this is true. Mrs. Alfred Suddard, of Holderness, N. H., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for constipation, stomach troubles and restlessness and find them a splendid medicine. They have made my little one a healthy, fat and rosy child. I always keep a box of Tablets in my home." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Percy-Dubbs complains that after all his labor in behalf of the public he gets nothing for it.

Keggy and that's more than he deserves. Nothing too good for him. I have heard him say so himself.

Minard's Liniment, Lumberman's Friend.

"I shall be glad when I am old enough to do as I please," said the boy.

"And about that time you will go off and get married, so it won't do you much good after all," replied the man.—Philadelphia Record.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

I was very sick with Quinsy and thought I was dying. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT and it cured me at once.

I am never without it now. MRS. C. D. PRINCE. Nauviggauk, Oct. 21st.

"Frost has written a treatise on bachelors."

"What does he call it?" "Lives of the Hunted."—Life.

A man who was attending a performance at a theatre in London recently amused those near him between the acts by a conversation with a young woman who sat next him. She had on her knee a child which cried unceasingly. The man became fatigued and turned round and said to her: "Has that infant of yours been christened yet?"

"No, sir," replied the woman. "If I were you I should call it 'Good Idea,'" said the man.

"Why 'Good Idea,'" asked the woman indignantly. "Because," answered the man, "it should be carried out."

Get acquainted with Black Watch the big black plug chewing tobacco. A tremendous favorite everywhere, because of its richness and pleasing flavor.

W. N. U. No. 691.

MAY FIRES.

Ancient Scotch Custom Which Involved Many Human Sacrifices.

Sir John Stirling's "Statistical Account of Scotland" contains notice of many old customs, which still continue in the country, though they were even then fast fading out. From the eleventh volume of that great work, which was published in 1791 and the succeeding years, we learn, on the authority of the minister of Calder, Perthshire, that the boys of the township assembled in a body upon the moors on May day and proceeded to dig a circular trench, leaving the soil in the center undisturbed, so as to form a low table of green turf sufficient in size to accommodate the whole party.

They lighted a fire and prepared a roast of milk and eggs and a large oatmeal cake, which they baked upon a stone placed in the embers. When they had eaten the feast, they divided the cake into many equal portions as there were persons in the assembly and dished one of those pieces with charcoal until it was perfectly black. The boy who held the piece of cake together in a bonnet, and each in turn drew one blindfold, the holder of the bonnet being entitled to the last piece. The boy who drew the blackened portion was destined to be sacrificed and was compelled to leap three times through the flames.

Although the ceremony had degenerated into a mere pastime for boys, it is evident that it must once upon a time have involved the actual sacrifice of a human being in order to read the coming summer fruitful.—Gentleman's Magazine.

A QUICK TOUCH.

She Needed Money and Sent a Message That Would Fetch It.

A day or two ago a woman entered a suburban telegraph office and said to the receiver of messages that she desired to telegraph her husband, who was in the country, to ask him for money. He pointed her to the counter supplied with blanks and told her the rate for a dozen words. She struggled with the pen for a quarter of an hour and then handed in the following:

"Won't you please send me £5 by next post?"

"I don't know whether that will do or not," she said as she felt her for the money, "but I will send you a telegram from your wife, would you forward the money?"

"Well—well, I might," he replied in doubtful tones.

"Now, you wait. I don't like the telegram at all, because I tried to keep it within twelve words. I'll write another."

She tore it up, walked over to the counter in three minutes handed in a new one, and said: "I am out of food and fuel and want £5 as soon as you can get it here. If you can't spare it I'll pawn the parlor."

"That would bring the money from me," said the counter clerk as he read the lines and marked the number of the telegram.

"Then it will from him. Send it quick."—London Tit-Bits.

Investigating Grandpa.

A grandfather, well known in the English house of commons, was chatting amiably with his little granddaughter, who was slightly encoined on his knee.

"What makes your hair so white, grandpa?" the little miss queried.

"I am very old, my dear! I was in the ark," replied his lordship, with a painful disregard of the truth.

"Oh, you are Naah?"

"No."

"Are you Shem, then?"

"No, I am Ham."

"Then," said the little one, who was fast nearing the limit of her Biblical knowledge, "I am Noah's daughter."

A negative reply was given to this query also, for the old gentleman inwardly wondered what the outcome would be.

"But, grandpa, if you are not Naah or Shem or Ham or Japheth you must be a bean!"

The Evil Eye.

The "evil eye" was one of the many superstitions that at one time beset humanity in the time of its ignorance. It was believed throughout the middle ages that certain persons had the power of cursing you by their glances, of subjecting you to the fascination which unopposed, blighted and destroyed you. Amulets of various forms were used against the evil eye, and many other things he advised the patient to abstain from all forms of spirits.

Doing Without the Dot. The small letter "i" was formerly written without the dot. The dot was added in the fourteenth century to distinguish "i" from "n" in hasty and indistinct writing. The letter "i" was originally used where the letter "n" is now employed. The distinction between "i" and "n" was introduced by the Dutch printers at a comparatively late date, and the "i" was dotted because the "n" from which it was derived, was written with a dot.

Some Value of Religion.

"Some people," said the Rev. Mr. Goodman, "can never be made to appreciate the value of religion."

"That's right," replied Mr. Matichants, the merchant; "they don't know how to catch the church trade at all."

The early bird is all right, but the early worm is a fool.—Charleston News and Courier.

SOWING FLAXSEED.

The proper Quantity of Flaxseed and When to Sow—Prof. Saunders' Report.

In a bulletin on flaxseed issued in April, 1905, by the Dominion Experimental Station, Prof. Saunders says: "The production of flaxseed in Canada has not yet been sufficient to meet the demand for the seed. Hence large quantities are imported from the United States and from Argentina. Besides this a large quantity of linseed oil is imported which could be profitably made here if the crop of some green seed were sufficiently large. The flaxseed government has, in the interests of agriculture, imposed a duty of ten cents per bushel on flaxseed, and as long as the demand so largely exceeds the supply there is a great inducement to farmers to take up the sowing of flax on a large scale."

Judging from the crops produced and the quality of the seed grown it is evident that the conditions of the North West provinces of Canada are favorable for the production of flaxseed. As in the United States, the greatest development of this industry is in the North West. In that country, with its annual product varying from twenty-five to nearly thirty million bushels, North Dakota produces about one-half of the entire crop, while if the product of South Dakota and Minnesota be added these three states contribute more than three-fourths of the total production.

Prof. Saunders says: "Experiments made at the experimental farms at Brandon and Indian Head, using 40 lbs and 80 lbs of seed per acre, seem to indicate that when flax is sown for seed only, the sowing of 40 lbs to the acre does not always produce so heavy a crop as when 80 lbs is sown. The yield of seed obtained from the four year tests at Brandon show an average difference of 23 lbs. per acre in favor of the 80 lbs. of seed, while at Indian Head the heavier sowing has increased the crop to the extent of 2½ bushels per acre. These experiments, however, were conducted on land which had been under crop for several years, and this may have made some difference in the results. On new breaking the general opinion is that the sowing of 40 lbs to the acre of seed per acre is sufficient. With regard to the best time for sowing the flaxseed, the best time from the middle of May to the end of May is usually recommended. The seed selected for sowing should be ripe, well developed, of good color and free from seeds of weeds. Where large fields are sown the seed is usually done with the drill."

Seed sown at the Experimental Station, Indian Head, June 9, 1899, produced 21 bushels, 10 lbs. per acre, the quantity of seed sown being 60 lbs. per acre.

Some experienced flax growers hold that it is safe to grow flaxseed as early as the middle of May, but the general opinion seems to be that the best time for sowing is the last of May and the first of June, the early days of June.

Bravery of Smallest Birds.

Fearless birds are humming birds. So unafraid are these charming creatures that they readily seek open windows of houses if they see flowers within.

They have even been known to visit the artificial flowers on a woman's hat when she was walking out, and about their heads, or they would take sugar from between a person's lips. In a room they become confused, and being so they are apt to injure themselves by striking against objects.

It is of no use to try to keep them in captivity, unless possibly they are in a greenhouse, where there are plenty of flowers, for no artificial food ever has been found which will nourish them. Yet, even in a greenhouse they are likely to kill themselves by flying against the glass.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

You can't vote in Norway unless you have been vaccinated.

Publicity makes a product noted, quality brings fame. Salada's Tea is both noted and famous. 30

Orville Ardup—Ah, here comes that infernal bill collector.

Caller (producing folded document with alacrity)—I am glad to hear you say so, Mr. Ardup. I have been here nine times without having been a collector, you know.—Chicago Tribune.

WHAT CAUSES HEADACHE

From October to May Colic is the most frequent cause of Headache. LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes cause. E. W. Grove on box 25c.

Partridges' Devotion.

Few birds are so devoted to one another as partridges, but like other much less affectionate birds they seem to get over their bereavement in a remarkably short space of time. When a cock in September takes a fancy to living in a particular bit of clover or a little patch of rough grass and that you may be almost sure of finding them there at certain times of the day, and unless they are disturbed too frequently there they will be found so long as any of them are left. They are devoted alike to each other, and in particular spots, but their family fondness is only existent so long as the object of their affections is visible.

There is Only One

"Bromo Quinine"

That is

Laxative Bromo Quinine

USED THE WORLD OVER TO CURE A GOLD IN ONE DAY.

Always remember the full name. Look for this signature on every box. 25c.

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